MINOR CITY ITEMS.—The story that a clerk of the Superior Court had eloped with a strange woman, and was supposed to have gone to California, was very freely circulated yesterday. It is alleged that he drew $6,000 from bank, leaving his wife and three children penniless, and largely in debt for rent. He must have been a strange infatuation, for his wife is said to be a most estimable lady, to whom he appeared to be devotedly attached, while his worldly circumstances were all that could be desired his situation being worth $3,500 a year....The festival in aid of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, given at the Palace Gardens on Monday, netted about $5,000. There are now 850 orphans in the institution, 450 at the Fifty-first-street House, and 400 at the Prince-street School.... The United States Mail steamer Northern Light, E. L. Tinklepaugh commander, sailed yesterday for Aspinwall with the California mails, express, and the average number of passengers....The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon. Sergeant Boge was directed to go to the Third District Court, and Folyer to the Second. Two of the surgeons were directed to attend headquarters every day at noon.... The Wood Gas Manufacture of Szamidt Brothers, in Third avenue, corner Forty-seventh street, was exhibited yesterday to a circle of scientific gentlemen. We have already described the process. The manufacturers claim that their gas is as good as any, and a great deal cheaper than any other light-giving substance.... Yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, Mr. John H. Allen, the actor and former manager of the Bowery Theater, in company with James Campbell, who were having a spree in Mercer and Greene streets, became so disorderly in their behavior that the Eighth Ward police found it necessary to arrest and take them to the Station-House. After being locked up Mr. Allen became unusually boisterous, ripping up the bunk, cutting off the Croton pipes, and doing damage to the amount of about $15. The prisoners were arraigned before Justice Connolly, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and discharged after a reprimand from the magistrate, without being as much as required to make good the property destroyed in the Station-House.... The Douglas Central Campaign Club modestly say that "merchants, manufacturers, and other parties are earnestly requested to close their establishments on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 12, 1860, to give their employees an opportunity to attend the ox-roast at Jones's Wood." Of course there will be a general closing up of business in compliance with the wishes of "the p[illegible]

A NEW WHITE LEAD AND SHOT WORKS AT STATEN ISLAND.—Buildings are now in process of erection at Stapleton, Staten Island, on an extensive scale, by the McCullough Lead Company, and about the 1st of December it is expected that the works will be completed. A shot tower, 200 feet high, 25 feet at its base, 13 feet at the top, and constructed of iron columns, brick, and cement, is now in process of erection, while buildings for rolling and grinding are already projected. The site of their works is within 50 feet of the wharf and 150 feet from the steamboat landing. The land comprises about one acre, for which a long lease has been obtained. The buildings will be used for the manufacture of white lead, sheet lead and tin foil, and the manufacture of shot. Their capacity will be equal to the consumption of 10,000 tons of lead per annum. In the erection of the shot tower Mr. McCullough will cause the upper part to be inclosed in glass, so that, should necessity or occasion require, that part may be used as a beacon.

PILOT COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of this Board yesterday, the President reported that in the case of one of the pilots who was suspended some time since, he had granted a temporary renewal of his license, and that, as he had conducted himself so well, he was in favor of again renewing the license temporarily. A pilot complained of for boxing a ship while he was intoxicated, was notified to appear on Tuesday next for trial. A boat-keeper having served his regular time, and passed examination satisfactorily, was licensed as a pilot. A complaint was made that the gas works were, by means of the deposits running into the docks in their vicinity, injuring the harbor, and that there is over two feet of matter in the docks which will have to be removed to enable vessels to unload at the wharves.

EXTENSIVE SEIZURE OF LINENS BY THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AUTHORITIES.—A large quantity of Irish linen, belonging to a firm on the north side of the city, and on which it was said duty had not been previously paid, was seized yesterday by the Custom-House authorities. Collector Schell and Surveyor Hart, however, refused to give the names of the parties implicated, lest it might injure their reputation. The matter is kept secret by all the officials in the Custom House, as the investigation now taking place, it is thought, will result in the exoneration of the firm.

Polychromatic paintings of the American Revolution will be opened to the public at Palace Garden this evening.

ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—DETENTION OF THE NEWSPAPER TRAIN.—Owing to an accident which occurred to the down freight train yesterday morning, by running off the track near Croton on the Hudson River Railroad, the newspaper train did not connect with the Western train. It was detained nearly four hours, and arrived at Poughkeepsie at 9 o'clock. The accident to the freight train was caused by the engine running off at a switch. No material damage was done.

FORTHCOMING FISTICUFFS.—There has lately been much talk of the fighting ability of a man named Jennings, who recently came on from New-Orleans for the purpose of giving Mr. E. Price a trouncing. Price is not disposed to make a match with him at present, and Jennings, anxious for a fight, has offered to meet any man in America in the ring. Jennings is a large man—stands six feet two and three-quarter inches high, and is big and strong in proportion. Yet in spite of his size, some of the sporting gentlemen of the city offer to match against him a man whom they will have whenever Mr. Jennings will make the first deposit of $250 toward $1,000 stakes.

EXCURSION OF A STEAM FIRE ENGINE COMPANY.—The members of the new steam fire engine Cataract, No. 4, of Poughkeepsie, went on an excursion to Garrison's last Monday. The steamer Reliance, Capt. Reynolds, was chartered for the occasion. No. 4 is the largest company in Poughkeepsie, being composed of sixty men. No liquor was allowed on board the boat. They passed a very good time, arriving home at 6 o'clock.

COUNTERFEIT.—Counterfeit $2s on the Middlebury Bank, Vt., are in circulation.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner Hedlewood, of Staten Island, held an inquest yesterday on the body of an unknown man who was found on the beach, opposite Potter's Hotel, near New-Brighton, which resulted in the Jury finding a verdict of death from drowning or other causes unknown to the Jury. The deceased was about 35 years (or less) of age, and had been a week or more in the water; was about 5 feet 9 inches to 5 feet 10 inches in height; was dressed in black frock coat, light striped Marseilles vest gray pants, white cotton drawers, white shirt with pearl buttons and broad plaited linen front, cotton undershirt, purple and white striped neck tie, white elastic suspenders, pegged boots, a piece string for garter, clothes all very good; he is stout built, sandy goatee, brown hair—rather long, no whiskers; upon him was found a white cambric pocket handkerchief, black lead pencil one cent in money, several cards one a visiting card, with name Harry Russell, No. 74 Fulton street, and No. 312 Fulton avenue, Brooklyn; some with G. Robinson, pocket-book manufacturer, &c., No. 40 Fulton street, Brooklyn; another with John Conner, tin and copper worker, No. 85 Fulton street, Brooklyn; also, a memorandum, with orders for different descriptions of paper.

The same Coroner held an inquest upon Miss Mary Thompson, who was found drowned in a cistern in Vanderveer street, Tompkinsville. Verdict, death from drowning while under partial limitation of mind.

RIVER PIRATE ARRESTED.—One Thomas Kearney was caught in the cabin of the sloop Transparent, Capt. Roberts, of Tompkinsville, S. I., lying at Pier No. 33 East River, which he had entered for purposes of plunder. Capt. Roberts being awoke, leaped out of bed and grappled with Kearney, who could give no satisfactory account of himself. In possession of the prisoner were found the captain's money and clothes, and the watch of the latter had been thrown into another bed in the cabin, where it was found. Kearney was taken before Justice Connolly, and locked up for trial.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

TERRIFIC COLLISION BETWEEN A FERRY-BOAT AND A BRIDGE.—As the Greenpoint ferry boat Iola was entering her slip about 10 o'clock on Monday night, the machinery in some way became unmanageable, so that when the pilot rang for the engineer to stop the boat, he was unable to do so, and it came in collision with the bridge with full force, tearing down the gunwales of the boat, clearing the deck of everything up to the cabins, and very seriously damaging the machinery. It is thought that the damage done will amount to several thousand dollars. A considerable number of passengers were on board at the time, but fortunately all escaped injury.

SINGULAR CHARGE AGAINST A DAGUERREOTYPIST.—The following is a copy of a complaint made before Justice Voorhies yesterday upon which a warrant was issued and the defendant was taken into custody: "Matilda Fowlds, of No. 5 Lafayette avenue being duly sworn, &c., complains that in the month of March, 1860, she went to the store of Mr. Douglass, daguerreotypist, for the purpose of having her likeness taken. Said Douglass has said likeness in his possession and has exposed it publicly in his window, No. — Fulton avenue, and has a card or paper attached to said likeness with the following words: 'The proprietor would like to know where the original may be found,' and maliciously intends to injure said deponent in her good name, fame, and credit and to bring her into public infamy and disgrace among her neighbors. It is to be suspected and believed by these neighbors as if this deponent was guilty of some crime." The case is still undisposed of.

CHARGE OF ARSON.—Officer Appelgate of the First Precinct Police arrested a young man named John C. Scott yesterday, on suspicion of having set fire to a paint shop in Bridge street, near Tillary, on the night of the 3d inst. The accused was brought before Justice Cornwell. Isabella Kennedy, residing at No. 221 Bridge street, testified to the effect that on the evening of the above date she saw smoke coming out of the windows of the shop, and informing her husband, they broke in the door, and found the place on fire. It appeared as if firewood had been placed so as to burn quickly under the counter, and on the middle of the floor. They soon extinguished the flames, and saved the premises from destruction. Witness saw no person about the building. The accused was held to await a further hearing.

KILLED BY FALLING THROUGH A HATCHWAY—CENSURE OF THE OWNER OF THE BUILDING.—A man named Patrick Gillen, whose family resides at No. 13 President street, was found dead on the first floor of an old storehouse in Hamilton avenue, near the ferry, yesterday morning. The building is unoccupied and in a dilapidated condition. It has for some time been slept in at night by stragglers, who crept in through the open windows. About four weeks ago two men were found dead there, having fallen through the hatchway from the third floor. The deceased (Gillen) had evidently entered the place during the night, and in walking over the floor fell down through the opening and was killed. An inquest was held upon the body by Coroner Horton, and the Jury rendered the following verdict:

"That the deceased came to his death by accidental injuries, the result of a fall through the hatchway of a building at the Atlantic Dock, owned by one Mr. Griswold, whose office is No. 102 Broadway, New-York. The Jury also censure Mr. Griswold for having left the said building exposed to endanger the lives of our fellow-citizens; and also recommend that Mr. Griswold's attention be called to the fact, and that he forthwith proceed to secure said building in order to prevent any future accident."

COMMITTED ON THE CHARGE OF BURGLARY.—Yesterday George Wiley, a young man 19 years of age, was arraigned before Justice Cornwell on the charge of burglarly, in feloniously entering the house of Charles Deake, in Clinton street, near Carroll, on the evening of the 6th inst. Mr. Deake testified that when he came home that evening he found the front door unfastened and the inner door closed. On going to the hat stand in the hall he struck a light, and discovered a man standing near him. He made some remarks and going out locked the door and ran for a policeman. He had not proceeded far when he saw three men climbing over the fence of his yard, and giving the alarm, Officer McMahon of the Third Precinct pursued the parties, and succeeded in capturing the defendant. Witness fully identified him as the man he saw in the house. The prisoner was committed for trial.

ALLEGED SWINDLE BY AN INTELLIGENCE OFFICE PROPRIETOR.—A young man, named Daniel Woolfall, a recently arrived emigrant from England, made complaint before the Mayor yesterday, to the effect that he had been swindled out of a sum of money by a man named Thomas A. Carpenter. The complainant stated that his attention was attracted by an advertisement of a partner wanted, and meeting Carpenter, the latter offered to sell him half his share in an intelligence office, which he represented as doing a flourishing business, for $50. Woolfall paid $15, and gave a note for the balance. After waiting two weeks, Woolfall thought he ought to have some money, and called on Carpenter to render an account. The latter produced 36 cents, which he represented as the total receipts from the business. Woolfall began to see how matters stood and made the complaint. The case was referred to Justice Cornwell, who held the defendant to await further inquiry.

UNKNOWN WOMAN FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a woman apparently 28 years of age, 5 feet in hight, brown hair dressed in a striped calico frock, white woolen skirt, carpet shoes and white and blue mixed stockings, was found drowned yesterday. The deceased was evidently a German. The body was taken to the Dead-House for identification. Further information can be obtained of Coroner Horton.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO PASS COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Two men, named Patrick Griffin and Thomas Donley, were arrested on Monday for attempting to pass counterfeit money at several drinking saloons in Grand-st., E. D. They were watched by Officers Bell and Adams of the Sixth Precinct, who finally arrested them while in the act of passing a bad bill at a saloon on the corner of Eleventh and South Fourth streets. When taken to the Station-House and searched, a considerable number of counterfeit and altered bills were found in their possession.

ROBBERY.—Late on Sunday night a stable owned and occupied by Mr. E. P. Voorst and Andrew Lepp, No. 139 South Sixth street, E. D., was broken into and robbed of two sets of harness and other property to the value of $75.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner Murphy on Monday held an inquest on the body of a woman named Susan McPeck, who was found dead in an old, unoccupied ropewalk in North Second street, E. D. A verdict that deceased came to her death by "congestion of the brain, superinduced by habitual intoxication," was rendered.

PLAYING BLUFF.—On Monday, 22 boys and young men were brought before Justice Cornwell, on the charge of gambling, having been detected in playing bluff in the lumber-yard of Mr. Rhodes, at the foot of Little street, on Sunday, a practice they had often before indulged in. They were severely reprimanded by the Justice, and discharged.

A MARRIED MAN ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF RAPE.—On Monday night a man named Andrew Falkeer, residing at No. 130 Meserole street, E. D., was arrested, charged with committing a rape on the person of a girl 15 years of age, named Catharine Wanjartuce. The accused was locked up to await an examination.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC VOLUNTEERS.

The Executive Committee of this Breckinridge association held a special meeting last night at their headquarters, No. 751 Broadway, the President, JOHN T. HENRY, in the chair, to take into consideration the subject of fusion, otherwise called union, with the other wing or wings and the tail of the Democracy.

The CHAIR appointed a Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. Solomon, Hoover, Bradlee Moses, and Clark, who reported the following resolutions:

Whereas, We see, in the vacillating course pursued by the several Democratic Committees in this State, a determination to secure supremacy in the party at a sacrifice of the great issues now before the American people and to make the Democratic voters of this State parties to intestine quarrels rather than opponents of a powerful and dangerous organization; and *whereas*, such a policy is in direct conflict with the interests of every man not a political tracker, and calculated to demoralize the great conservative party throughout the country, and render them powerless in the present struggle against sectionalism; therefore,

Resolved, That the Empire State, though sometimes cheated and misled by professional politicians, is not indifferent to the cause of the Union, and must be redeemed from the thraldom of selfish and designing party rulers, as well as from the deep disgrace of Black Republican ascendancy.

Resolved, That while we, the National Democratic party of the City of New-York, again declare our confidence in, and our preference for the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane; we heartily recommend the adoption of an Electoral ticket fair in its composition to each of the three parties opposed to Lincoln and Hamlin; and that such ticket be at once presented to the independent voters of the State, regardless of the wishes or concurrence of political managers of any party.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge our cordial support to any plan having for its object complete union against Lincoln and Hamlin, and that a Committee of our body be appointed to confer with the Union Committee with reference to this subject, and tender the hearty cooperation of this Association to what we believe are the patriotic designs of the originators of this people's movement.

On motion of Mr. J. B. HOOVER, the Chairman appointed Messrs. Solomons, Moses, Clark, Burk and Hoover, a Committee to confer and cooperate with the Union Committee now in session at the Lafarge House. The meeting then adjourned to Thursday night.

It is reported that the ship Moses Taylor of Boston is ashore on Matashquan Bar, and that immediate assistance is required. [By telegraph from the captain of steamship Bohemian.]

Receipts of Produce.

Total by all routes, Sept. 11, 1860.—17,101 bbls. Flour, 214 bbls. Corn Meal, 45,213 bush. Corn, 221,179 bush. Wheat, 19,163 bush. Oats, 3,860 bush. Barley, 1,044 pgs. Whisky, 42 pkgs. Oil-Cake, 48 pkgs. Provisions, 50 pkgs. Asnes, 50 pkgs. Lard, 54 bags Seed.

CRIME IN THE CITY.

TWO MURDERS IN ONE NIGHT.

Attempted Double Murder at the New-York Hotel.

THE EIGHTH WARD MURDER.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

The inquest in the case of Richardson Gray, who was fatally stabbed on Monday night at the corner of Clark and Dominick streets, was held at the Eighth Ward Station-House yesterday, by Coroner Schirmer.

James Miller deposed as follows: I am a sailor, and live at No. 19 Madison street. I was in company with deceased on the night of the murder; on Monday afternoon deceased came down to Eighth avenue, and met me in Carmine street, corner of Bedford; we walked around a little, and drank some, and then went to Washington parade ground; there we met two girls, named Lizzie and Mary Anne, with whom we were acquainted; we went with them as far as the corner of Spring and Macdougal streets, where they left us; we then went into a grocery at the corner of Clark and Dominick streets, where we met an old man named Michael; we took a drink at beer at the grocery and came away; we then went back to the rear of the house, where the old man Michael lived; deceased was a little under the influence of liquor; he lay down on some planks in the alley-way; he remained there while I went back in the alley-way myself; I then went into the old man's house, and after coming out we went into the grocery store again; deceased was then lying on the planks and was wide awake; I asked him if he was not going in to take a drink, he said he would be in in a few minutes; we went in, got our drinks, and came out again; deceased did not go in; when we came out again, I saw deceased standing on the middle of the sidewalk with four or five persons around; I approached deceased, when some words passed between him and these men, and a fight ensued; I think the prisoner, Charles Manhattan, is one of the men who was fighting with deceased; the prisoner had his coat off at the time; I saw him run into a grocery store for a knife; when the prisoner came out of the grocery store he fought with deceased; I did not see a knife in his hand at that time as he was too far away from me for me to see; I went to Mr. Wildey's in Spring street, and asked him if he would not come to the assistance of deceased and get him away; Mr. W. and two or three others came out, and we turned round the corner of Spring street together; just then, one of the party, wearing a black frock coat and a black felt hat, started and ran away; a little boy came up to me and said, "Your friend is lying on the sidewalk bleeding." Mr. Wildey and others went into the store from which the knife was taken, to see if we could find out who stabbed deceased, but we found no one but the woman that keeps the store; we then put deceased on a cart and took him to the Station House; the affray took place about half-an-hour after we left the girls; I could not say that the prisoner went after a knife, but he went after something; I do not think that either the prisoner or his friends were intoxicated; I feel pretty sure that the prisoner is the man I saw fighting with deceased; I think there were others who had their coats off beside the prisoner; I had mine off; I never saw the prisoner before; I think Mr. Wildey asked the woman in the grocery store if any one had taken a knife out of the store, but I don't know what answer she gave him.

John Wildey deposed as follows: I reside at No. 222 Spring street, and there keep a public house; I was in my place with Mr. Betts, Mr. Woodruff, and Mr. Oliver, when the last witness came running into the store; it was about 11 p. m. He wanted to know if we would go out and give him a show; he said a party had attacked him round in Clark street; he was bleeding a little about the mouth, and I told him he had better go about his business and stop fighting; some of the men said, "Let's go round and see what it is," when we all started out in a body; when we got to the corner of Clark street, we saw four or five men standing there, and one in Spring street, a little below Clark street; this man said, "Come down the street a little and I will fight you." Miller took his coat off and throwing it upon a stoop, followed the man; this man was dressed in dark clothes and had a cap on; the man kept backing down the street, and Miller followed him; I don't think that either wanted to fight very bad; the man retreated into an alley-way, and was lost to view; I heard some women talking, and on going over to where they were, I saw a man in his shirt sleeves; just then a yellow boy stepped up and said, "There is one of them." Some one said, "Give it to them." When the colored man struck him and knocked him down in the alley-way. I said, "Don't do that—what are you doing?" when the colored man stepped back. Some one then remarked that the rest of the party had run round the corner. I went round the corner of Clark and Dominick streets, where I found the body of deceased lying on the sidewalk; he was in Dominick street, about 30 feet from the corner of Clark; I stooped to pick him up, and found that he was bleeding; he made no answer when I spoke to him; I then went back to Miller and then asked him if he had any one with him; he said, "Yes, Dick Gray, one of 29's fellows," up to that time he had said nothing about having any one with him; I said he was smart, to leave a man dead on the sidewalk, and not say anything to any one about it; he made some remark of surprise; I spoke to Mr. Betts, and asked him to get deceased round to the Station-House; I examined the body, found the man was dead, and then called "watch!" and Officer Van Buren came up; some one said they had been fighting in the grocery store and that the woman had given one of them a knife; I told the officer to go and get the knife before it was hidden; the store was at that time closed, and the officer had to rap at the door; Officer Farrentz came up, and he and I went up the street to look for the murderer; Van Buren soon called Farrentz back; I went across the street, when I found the prisoner; he had blood on his shirt; I asked him if he had been in the fight; he said he had been out, too; I gave him into the custody of Officer Forrester; we procured a cart and took the body to the station-house; I was present in the store when the woman was asked to whom she had lent a knife and she said to the prisoner: "We traced the blood from the alley way along the sidewalk in Clark street as far as Dominick street—then obliquely to an awning-post in Dominick street—then to a barrel, which was standing about three feet from the awning post—then to a wooden railing which surrounds the house, No. 1 Dominick street; at the railing there was quite a pool of blood, and spots of blood could be traced along the railing to the gate which leads to the area-way; there we found the stone step and the area way covered with blood, as though deceased had fallen there; whether deceased had got out of the area-way himself, or was taken out by some one else, I could not say; deceased's cap was found at the foot of the area-way steps; the body was found on the sidewalk, right opposite the area way gate; I never saw the prisoner until I saw him near the alley-way.

Julia Gavin deposed as follows—I live at No. 26 Clark street; I keep a grocery and liquor store; about 11 o'clock on Monday night, as I was standing on the sidewalk opposite my store door, the prisoner ran across the street and entered the store; he was in his shirt-sleeves; he ran right out again but I could not say whether he took anything away with him or not; he went across the street toward the alley-way where he lives; he was absent about four or five minutes when he came back and ran into the store and out again; I don't know where the prisoner went after that; there was no fight in the store when the prisoner came in; before he came in I had occasion to cut some ham with the knife now shown me; after the prisoner had been in the store the second time I found the blade covered with fresh blood; I found the knife in a box of soap; when I last used it I left it on the meat-bench; the soap box is about 18 inches above the bench; I wiped the blood from the knife with my apron a few minutes after the prisoner left my store the second time; I told the officer that I could not say whether the prisoner took the knife from my store or not; I did not see any one else enter the store beside the prisoner; after he left the store the second time I saw him fighting with a stout-built man; do not know who the other man was; the prisoner wore no bleeding from his face; I then went into the store and locked it, fearing that some one would come in and break things.

John J. Mount of the Eighth Precinct police deposed—About 11 o'clock last evening Mr. John Wildey came into the Station-House and said that a man had been murdered in Clark street. I went out and met several of our officers with the body of deceased; I met Officer Van Buren, and asked him what he had in his hand, and he said it was a knife that belonged to a grocery woman in Clark street; I asked Mrs. Gavin, who was with the officer, what she knew of the fight; she said the knife belonged to her, and that Charley Manhattan took it out of her store; she said Manhattan lived across the way from where her store was; I then went to the spot where the fight took place and assisted in making some arrests, after which I returned to the Station House.

John C. Helme, Captain of the Eighth Precinct Police, deposed—I met Sergeant Mount and Officer Van Buren with the woman Gavin, and asked her who had borrowed the knife, and she said Charley Manhattan was the person; I ordered the arrest of the prisoner, but found him already in custody; I detained Mrs. Gavin all night, although her husband called to see her, and after an interview with her, said she knew nothing about the case.

Dr. Geo. B. Bouton, being duly sworn, says: I have made a post-mortem examination of the body of Richardson Gray, lying dead at the Eighth Ward Station-House 12 hours after death, assisted by Dr. Christopher Wedje; rigor mortis well marked; on examination of the body a deep penetrating wound was discovered on the left side of the back, two inches in length, extending more than the depth of a probe, passing upward and inward through the lower lobe of the left lung dividing the aorta and entering the right lung a distance of one inch; about twelve ounces of coagulated blood were found in the left pleural cavity; the injury above described we consider as the cause of death.

Adjourned till to-day at 2 p. m.

MURDER IN FORTIETH STREET.

ESCAPE OF THE ASSASSIN.

About 12 o'clock on Monday night, John Fitzpatrick and James Farrell, who occupied separate shanties in Fortieth street, near Tenth avenue, got into an altercation, during which, as is charged, Fitzpatrick drew a dirk knife, and plunged it three times into the breast and abdomen of his adversary, who fell bleeding to the ground, and expired in a few moments afterward. Capt. Sloat of the Twenty-second Ward Police was soon on the spot with several men, but the murderer had already fled, and was nowhere to be found. The captain kept up the search all night, and is still in hot pursuit of Fitzpatrick, but up to the present time nothing has been heard of him. It is believed that he has fled to the country. The fugitive is a junk-gatherer, and is represented to be a very bad man. Only a few months since he was engaged in a quarrel, in which he cut and maimed his antagonist most shockingly. The deceased has left a wife and seven children who were entirely dependent upon him for a support. Farrell was a laborer. The murderer was a married man. Capt. Sloat believes he will eventually succeed in securing the perpetrator of the horrid deed, unless he has left the city. The Coroner was notified, and will hold an inquest on the body of Farrell.

BURGLARY AND ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

About 12 o'clock on Monday night, a thief was discovered in one of the boarder's rooms of the New-York Hotel, Broadway, by Patrick Smith, the night watchman, who instantly gave the alarm for help. The thief at that instant deliberately pulled out a revolver and fired at Smith, but fortunately without effect. At this time Col. Dahor, a guest of the house, ran to the aid of the watchman, when the reckless thief discharged another barrel of his pistol at him. The Colonel fell, slightly injured in the leg, whereupon the desperado, who gave his name as Henry Adams, was seized and secured by several men, who had been attracted to the spot by the firing, till officer Pearson of the Fifteenth Ward Police, arrived and took him into custody. Adams is a young fellow, about 20 years of age, and claims to be an engineer by occupation. He was searched, and in his possession the officer found jewelry, clothing, pawn tickets, 40 keys of every imaginable description, and a revolver, with two barrels discharged. The accused was subsequently arraigned before Justice Connolly, and, on the complaint of Hiram Cranston, proprietor of the New-York Hotel, committed to prison to answer a charge of burglary. Adams had entered and robbed several rooms in the hotel. He is thought to be the man who has robbed several hotels of late.

THE POLICY OF GOV. HUNT AND JUDGE DOUGLAS.

SPEECH OF HENRY B. STANTON.

The Republicans of Brooklyn held a rousing meeting last evening, at the Wigwam in Fulton avenue, to listen to speeches by Joseph Hoxie and the Hon. Henry B. Stanton. In his speech, Mr. STANTON, while discussing the policy of the various political parties in regard to Slavery in the Territories, spoke of the opinions of Gov. Hunt and Mr. Douglas, on that subject, in the following terms:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Gov. Hunt has declared that the Republican doctrine in regard to the power of Congress to inhibit Slavery in the national Territories is "a miserable abstraction," because it has no practical application to the existing condition of things in the country, and that its discussion is worse than idle, because it foments feuds between the different sections of the Union. He and his followers, therefore, wholly ignore this doctrine, and affect to deprecate this discussion. Mr. Douglas, naturally more frank and audacious than his wily, oily colleague, denies the constitutionality of Congressional inhibition, a point which Gov. Hunt has not yet reached, and like him, feigns to deplore the agitation of the subject as pernicious. I will not stop to point to the ludicrous inconsistency of these loquacious gentlemen, in denouncing agitation upon this theme, while they are running about the country, and agitating it before every gathering, big and little, which they can induce to listen to them. Nor will I parry to prove that Mr. Douglas, by obliterating the Missouri Compromise Line, and aiding the Pierce Administration in its conspiracy to force Slavery upon Kansas, has done more than all other men in the Union to initiate and inflame the agitation which he now affects to deprecate. I waive these obvious answers to this cant about agitation, and leave the public to nail the ears of these twin declaimers to the pillory of their inconsistency, while I proceed to inquire whether the attempt to inhibit the spread of Slavery on the North American Continent is "a miserable abstraction," and whether there is no territory to which this Republican doctrine can be applied.

Fellow-citizens there are nine Territories within the Union, six wholly, and three partially, organized, whose destiny in regard to Slavery is yet to be determined. Mr. Buchanan, in his Lecompton Message, citing the Dred Scott decision, declared in substance that Slavery has as firm a legal footing in all these Territories as it has in Georgia or South Carolina. The existence of Slavery in the Territory of New-Mexico has been specially recognized and protected by acts of its local Legislature. Mr. Douglas recently proclaimed on the floor of the Senate that his doctrine of non-intervention had planted the institution in that Territory as far up as the 38th parallel, thus, as he boasted, carrying it a degree and a half further North than it had ever reached before. And if Slavery have no legal existence in Kansas to day, though the Supreme Court and the President say otherwise then it has been excluded after a desperate contest which taxed every energy of Freedom to the utmost, shook the Confederacy to its center, and inscribed with blood and tears a chapter upon the history of the Republic which our people desire never to see repeated. If, then, the doctrine shadowed forth in the Dred Scott *pronunciamiento*, and reiterated in the Lecompton message, and openly proclaimed by the Breckinridge wing of the Democracy, and impliedly admitted by a large portion of the disciples of Douglas, to wit, that Slavery legally exists in all the Federal Territories—I say, if this dogma is to be recognized as American law, then the question at issue is not whether Slavery shall be extended into our nine organized and unorganized Territories, but whether it shall be expelled from them. And is this "a miserable abstraction," unworthy the consideration of statesmen, and the entire body of the people?

But, gentlemen, even if the country repudiates these Dred Scott heresies, as alike new, baseless and dangerous, and resumes its stand upon the solid doctrines of the fathers, that Slavery is the creature of local law, and can be excluded from the national domain by act of Congress, is the question whether Territories which extend westward from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and stretch from the British colonies on the North to the Mexican States on the south, shall, through coming time, be the happy homes of freemen and the resting place of free institutions, or be cursed with the crime of human bondage, "a miserable abstraction?" These vast regions, many times larger than the thirteen colonies for whose independence our fathers waged the war of the Revolution, stretch through eighteen degrees of latitude, contain every variety of soil, abound in mineral wealth, are laced by long rivers, embosom great lakes, bear up lofty mountains, and are capable of sustaining a population to be counted by millions. In the words of Judge Douglas, does it matter nothing to us whether over these wide plains, and through these valleys, and up the declivities of these mountains, and along the shores of these rivers and lakes, "Slavery is voted up or voted down?" Is it "a miserable abstraction," beneath the contemplation of a statesman, whether, through future ages, the soil of these Territories, under the assiduous hand of free labor, shall fructify with the bloom of Eden, or be impoverished by a thriftless, because an uncompensated, agriculture; whether their streams, rejoicing in their strength, shall work their way down from the mountains to the plains, turning wheels at every waterfall, or skulk languidly along as if ashamed of the indolence that dwells upon their banks; whether a prosperous commerce shall whiten with its canvas and its vapory clouds every league of their lakes and rivers, or their beaches be scarcely rippled by the stray keels which a blighted trade launches upon them; whether common schools and seminaries of every grade shall abound where the sons of toil equally with the offspring of affluence can be taught, or whether education, like justice and mercy, shall be withheld from the many and dispensed only to the few; whether, in fine, our immense territories shall, like Massachusetts, New-York, and Illinois, be the homes of industrious, intelligent, independent freemen [great applause], or, like Virginia, South Carolina, and Florida, they shall be the abodes of a few thousand lordly masters, and many millions of crouching, scourged slaves?

But, fellow-citizens, this subject has a far wider scope and broader bearing than the destiny of these eight or nine Territories. Judge Douglas, whom Gov. Hunt is trying to elevate to the Presidency, is, in regard to the acquisition of new regions and their annexation to this Union, a fillibuster, having hardly a parallel in ancient or modern times. His views of foreign conquest are as vast as those of Cortez, the Castilian, and his purpose as inflexible as that of William, the Norman. Hear him:

"We are bound to extend and spread until we absorb the entire continent of America, including the adjacent islands, and become one grand ocean-bound Republic. I do not care whether you like it or not; you cannot help it! It is the decree of Providence!"

There is a daring grandeur, not to say a remorseless cupidity, in this proclamation, that commends it to the best and the worst traits of the American character—its love of dominion and its lust for gain. The policy here indicated may ultimately prevail. You and I, fellow-citizens, may not live to see acquisition and annexation the ruling element of American politics. But, remembering the natural out-reachings of Anglo Saxon enterprise and adventure after new territories, and recollecting that we are annually receiving into our bosom from the old world some of the best and bravest blood of the races which, following the eagles of renowned captains, have made their annals lustrous by conquests in many climes, we may prophecy that the child is born who will see the Great Republic of the West expand, and expand, and expand, till, like a mighty giant, lying down to rest from its labors, it reposes its arms upon either ocean, while pillowing its head upon the eternal snows of the arctic, and carpeting its feet upon the perennial verdure of the tropics. Elevating our minds to the level of the great theme, does philosophic statesmanship teach that it matters nothing to us what shall be the character of the social and civil, the domestic and political institutions, which are to bear sway through after ages, over countries that will teem with so large and important a portion of the human race. For what purpose would Mr. Douglas have our Government get control of "the entire Continent of America, including the adjacent islands?" He may say that he cares not whether the inhabitants of these new acquisitions vote Slavery up, or vote it down; but can he answer for his disciples, his sympathizers, and abettors? Mr. Soulé, his most eminent Southern supporter, advocates the immediate conquest of Cuba, for the avowed object of strengthening Slavery. So, also, does Mr. Toombs, another ardent fillibuster and negro propagandist, and a secret sympathizer with Mr. Douglas. So, likewise, does Senator Brown of Mississippi, a confiding friend of the Illinoisan, but stealthily, for fear of the Fire-Eaters. These and other distinguished Douglasites at the South do not find it necessary to adopt the Gallic ethics of their chief, in affecting not to care what shall be the future condition of these conquests in regard to Slavery. Senator Brown, in a speech not long ago, struck the key-note of this policy, in these memorable words. Said he:

"I want Cuba. I want Tamaulipas, Potosi, and one or two other Mexican States, and I want them all for the same reason—for the planting and spreading of Slavery. And a long time in Central America will powerfully aid in acquiring those other States, and therefore I want portions of Central America. Yes, I want these countries for the spread of Slavery. I would spread the blessings of Slavery, like the religion of our Divine Master to the uttermost ends of the earth; and rebellious and wicked as the Yankees have been, I would extend it even to them."

William Walker, another champion of Douglas, and a renowned fillibuster, not content with theorizing in Congress and upon the stump, reduced the doctrines of Douglas and Brown to practice, by leaping upon the deck of a piratical craft, and invading and temporarily conquering and ruling, the State of Nicaragua, and by a governmental decree reestablishing Negro Slavery therein, where it had been abolished many years before. This pestilent corsair is now invading other Central American States for a similar detestable purpose. Indeed, Mr. Douglas's chief hold, in times past, upon prominent Southern statesmen has been his readiness to aid them in the acquisition of Cuba, portions of Mexico, Central America, and other tropical States, over which they intend to spread Slavery by means of reopening the African trade, the final step in this "road to ruin" being the dismemberment of the Union, and the establishment of a purely slave-holding confederacy, having its chief seats of power along the shores of the Mexican Gulf and on the islands of the Caribean Sea.

Now, gentlemen, in the face of these facts, does a wise statesmanship teach that our Government should make these Southern conquests, and at the same time proclaim to the semi-civilized tribes dwelling in these latitudes that it "cares not whether they vote Slavery down or up," and thus set all the dusky denizens of the tropics to wrangling over the negro question, giving them the right to dispose of it in such mode as they shall please, "subject only to the Constitution of the United States," a document of which they never heard, not a line of which they could read, not a provision of which they could comprehend? Is not this attempt to persuade the National Government to abdicate its authority over these delicate and complex questions, and delegate it to the hap-hazard action of agents, who would oft-times prove to be capricious, incompetent, and corrupt, an effort to advance the personal fortunes of ambitious demagogues, rather than to establish "a great Democratic principle?" This doctrine of non-intervention, when applied to new settlements, whose diversified population is sparsely scattered over a wide expanse of territory, does not, as was proved in the Kansas imbroglio, tend to secure Popular Sovereignty, but rather to foment general anarchy. It is not a cautious conservatism, which calculates and controls consequences, but rather a craven cowardice that dodges a plain, practical duty. Its advocates are not worthy to shape the destinies of a great republic in the noon of the nineteenth century, but fit rather to rule a paltry principality in medieval times. And so think the large majority of the American people both North and South. For, the great mass of intelligent citizens on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line insist that the Federal Government has control over the subject of Slavery in the Territories. And he misreads the signs of the times and is a superficial student of human nature, who does not know that the determination of this question will be the absorbing theme of American politics until either Liberty or Despotism shall have been driven in disgrace from the field of controversy.

Fellow-citizens, the policy and purpose of the Republican party in regard to the exclusion of Slavery from the National Territories and the annexation of foreign provinces to this Union are known of all men. We will inhibit the spread of Slavery by the harmonious operation of varied causes. The irrepressible energies of Free Labor, the irresistible power of the ballot-box and the constitutional authority of Congress shall conspire to work out this beneficent result. Holding that the Federal Government has no more right to plant and protect Slavery in a Territory than to establish and maintain a monarchy, while on the other hand insisting that it is its duty to see that the baneful presence of that accursed system does not pollute the national domain we declare it to be our unalterable purpose that there shall be no more Slave Territories out of which to create future Slave States [cheers], and that there shall never be another Slave State admitted into the Union. [Tremendous applause.] In regard to the annexation of foreign territory